From the New Orleans Belfa. Ah! sweet-eyed (hriet! thy image smile-in its Cathedral cell. Shrined in the heaven-enamoved arms Of her who never bell-And if my phanions eyes implore A more benjamant beam. The a negenthe I would crave. For a hemorial dream.

Dear Leonie? here dids't then kneel. That minds, semmer nion.
As the sephyre sang their Augelus. "Mid the dimble skins of June.
As the smallght drifted o'er thy brow A golden wave of grace.
Bright-biending with the miracles of that angulo face.

Adorably Madonna-like
By this communion rail.
Thy raptured face, though rich with youth,
Was spirit-lit and rails,
And olt those opinion dark eyes,
Those Macras of despairs
They—they were glorious Eden-isles
Loci in a take of prayer.

Saint Leonis! I saw thee flit Gazelle-like to the street, And pure, metallous angels led Thy dainty, tinkling feet; My rebet thoughts were petral-winged Attendant upon thee, Chasing thy loved and lissom shapes As Arabs of the sea.

Leng did I love thee, bells Creale.
As diebirs love the sun,
And in the temple of my soul
Thou wast the sidulon—
Long tild I love thee, bells Creale,
Where cornair billows rise,
And where the silver planets sour
In guismiliar skips.

Dark Corcovado? did I not With heart and soul affame, Carre on thy broad, monarchal brow Her wildly warshipped name. And watched the homeward ships soud by Before the nimble breeze, Till Men'ry with them winged away Byond the tropic seas?

Years—years had died, and once again I was within my home—Then armed with an undying hope I stood beneath this dome; Beg not within the pillard aisle, Nor by the sarred sign Could my heavillared eves behold The loveliness of thise.

The sad November days had come,
And eaguerly I ded
To find then where the majdens deck
The kingdoms of the dead—
I found thee—yes, I found thee, love,
Beneath the willow-tree.
With marble cross, and immortelle,
And one word—Leonie I

A Love Story in Rhyme. The Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate has a fair correspondent, who signs herself "Long a coming," and this is one of her last effusions in rhyme:

in rhyme:

"Twas just one hundred years, ago down on the Little Suamico, a maiden of the yellow sands, was tearing with her pretty hands, her long and glossy raven hair. It was a civilized despair; for though she knew not Ovids Art of Love, she had a human heart that loved with more than art; 'twas life—all that defines that one word—life, was gone and blottled from the world; the star and moon to darkness hurled. Life ran an ever widening river, to seas where darkness hung forever. Flow on, thou careless Suamico, by golden sands forever flow. The honeysuckle blooming wilds leads down—the little Indian ing wilds leads down-the little Indian blooming wilds leads down—the little Indian child kneels down to kiss thy wave beside the Indian warrior's grave, and there the bride walks with her lover, under the summer's leafy cover, under boughs of verdant trees that murmur in the evening breeze, nor flowers of one hundred years can equal that maiden's tears that fell a century ago, and sanctified the Suamico.

maiden's tears that fell a century ago, and sanctified the Suamico.

"But why should maidens thus despair?" she said, and smoothed her raven hair. "Fill follow in the pathless wood, and this dark river leave behind. Better die in love's endeavor than sink in hopelessness forever.

"The red stars glean, the whipperwill answers the owl, under the hill. The snakes are coiled in tangled swales: the woods seem full of human wails, and fiends seek for a maiden's head, and ghostly forms from which she fled; on the lake, the lone loon floats by the lillies where the moon casts shadows from the tall, dark trees, while softer footed than the breeze, she steals on in the hunter's track. The moon is gone—the night is black; she, when in the east, the morn turns gray, sinks on the hillside, far away. And there, beside the bubbling spring, where over-hanging grapevines swing, she sees the young birds, in the nest, hide their heads in their mother's breast. All birds have mates, each has a home, love lorn maids are doomed to roam. But, when morn pours its golden flood; she finds a trace of fresh-shed blood—away, she fiew, through noon heat till evening dew, and all the night, till morn again. Alas, for stony-hearted men! Love follows them, with bleeding feet, through pathless woods, and and in the street—forgives what can not be forgiven, and goes to plead man's cause in Heaven.

"Her moccasins are gone; the maid sinks

"Her moccasins are gone; the maid sinks down where sun and shadow braid a carpet in the noon-day hours: the crimson drops are on the flowers; and tears are in the violet's are on the flowers, and tears are in the violet's eyes, and in the scented air the sighs, the last the last faint gust, the fitful breath of life has blown her on to death. In the happy hunting ground above, she has found eternity of love. And now, where'er the maiden trod, the moccasin peeps above the sod. And the Indians say "they grew as large as any maiden's shoe, and they, by Indian maids, were worn, when other moccasins were torn. Flow on, thou ceaseless Suamico, by golden sands forever flow. Take the songs the wild birds sing, take the flowers that I fling. I would your murmuring waters bore some birds sing, take the Bowers that I Ming. I would your murmuring waters bore some sorrows from this fragrant shore, that those who mourn upon thy sands, for hearts grown cold in stranger lands, might see the rainbow in the sky—might see the heart of hope float by, might hall it in their deep distress, and on it float to have lies. it float to happiness.

Charles Dickens on Music and Musicians. Charles Dickens, at the late annual meeting of the Royal Society of Musicians, in London, in proposing the toast of the evening,

This society managed its own affairs, and that in a manner so excessively ungenteel that it only paid two small salaries for real work, while the governors actually paid the expenses of their own meetings out of their own pockets. This appeared to him a great recommendation, and he feared that great excitement would be provoked in the councils of a certain literary institution, if any ferocious personage like himself (Mr. Dickens) should have the audacity to propose that its affairs should be managed like those of the Royal Society of Musicians.

This good story of the British musicians, like the stories told by Scheberazade in the Arabian Nights, had now been going on for a hundred and twenty-two nights, but it might well go on for a thousand and one. So long as mankind lived and loved, so long as their nature was sensitive, affectionnte and This society managed its own affairs, and

So long as mankind lived and loved, so long as their nature was sensitive, affectionate and grateful, music could never cease. And through all the sweet sounds they were to hear that night one touching strain would make itself audible to their souls, reminding them that the hand could not always keep its hold on the bow, the strings, or the keys; that the melodions breath must one day fail; and thus might helplesaness and poverty befall most undeservedly some of those players who, though unknown to fame, and out of reach of the rewards and profits of their profession, were indispensable to the success of a great orchestral performance; the appealing strain on behalf of such a poor and wornout musician would then say to him and to all who were listening. "For the sake of the much that music has done for you, do a little for me." He therefore proposed the toast, "Prosperity to the Royal Joclety of Musicians."

This toast, and all the others, were drank with cordial acclamations.

Mr. Dickens very amusingly denounced "the savage custom" of excluding the gentle sex from the dinner table, and promised to take the chair again next year if the committee would place a lady on his right and another on his left hand.

Nice Calculation.—"Joe, why were you out so late last night?" "It wasn't so very late—only a quarter of 12. "How dare, you set there and tell me that lie? I was awake when you came, and looked at my watch; it was 3 o'clock." "Well, isn't 3 a quarter of 120"

was very roughly handled, espanded, the later

Orleans Delta writes as follows in a late

letter:

If the damp walls of Clieby could speak, many a tale of suffering, inflicted by man upon his unhappy fellowman, might they recount, to the wonder of shuddering listeners. A charity ball was recently given in Paris, for the purpose of aiding the poor wretches confined in Clieby, and, at a meeting of the committee appointed to distribute the proceeds, some particulars were brought to light, which, for the first time, perhaps, enable the public to obtain a glimpse of the terrible truth. I do not know for how small a debt men may be consigned to prison, in France, but I do know that many miserable men and seomen are, at this moment, shut up in Clieby, for aums not originally exceeding our hundred francs, or less than twenty dollars. There is no better way of affording your readers an opportunity to judge of the matter for themselves, than by mentioning a few of the perfectly authentic cases brought before the attention of the gentlemen charged with the application of about a thousand dollars, derived from this charity ball, whose object was, as above stated, the relief of unfortunate was, as above stated, the relief of unfortunate

D. is a stone-cutter, incarcerated in December last, for a debt of 950 francs. He is known as an henest workman, and a good husband and father. He has four children, the eldest only eleven years old, all now dependent upon the precarious labor of their mother. The committee allowed this man one hundred francs,

B. is a laborious and well-conducted journeyman watchmaker, imprisoned for the last three months, for a debt of 215 francs, the price of a watch for which he became responsible. He has a child, whose mother is without work. D. is a stone-cutter, incarcerated in Decem-

responsible. He has a child, whose mother is without work.

V., a journeyman tailor, has been in prison since January 12, for a debt of 200 francs. He has five children, the eldest aged fifteen years, the youngest two months. These poor little creatures go every day to Clichy, to divide with their father his meager allowance of food.

divide with their father his meager allowance of food.

C. was the owner of a small steam saw-mill. The explosion of a boder wounded him and prevented him from pursuing his calling during several months. He is imprisoned for 500 franca' worth of coal. This unfortunate man has a father and mother, both sexagemarians, a sick wife and two children, all of whom depended on him for support, and are now reduced to extreme misery.

I select these examples at random among a large number. In each instance the debt mentioned is the original sum, but now doubled, tripled or quadrupled; by legal processes and legal harpies. Nearly every one of the applications made to the committee by these wretched men, was a prayer, not for themselves, but for their starving families, though the prison of Clichy is not by any means an inviting establishment, and no one there probably cares to remain, if he could get away. The abnegation of those who silently suffer from cold and hunger, beseeching the charitable to succor their wives and little ones, proves that they doubly deserve commiseration. Why should this system of imprisoning men, guilty of no crime, but made to atone oftentimes for the crimes of others beyond the reach of punishment, be tolerated in a Christian land? Nearly all our own States have abolished this remnant of barbarism, bequeathed to them and fastened upon their early statue-book by Great Britain. The work of true equity must soon be accomplished in America, and the stain of the debtors' prison be obliterated forever from the soil of the Great Republic. Why do France and England, the boasted conservators of human rights, the vaunted leaders of civilization—why do they cling to the reprehensible and shortsighted system of tying a stone to the

why do they cling to the reprehensible and shortsighted system of tying a stone to the

Sketch of Marshal Reille's Military
Services.

The last arrival from Europe brings us intelligence of the death of one of the few remaining officers who served under the First Napoleon, Marshal Reille, who was among the most prominent men in the wars of the First Empire. He was born on the 1st of September, 1775, at Antibes, in the department of Var, in the southern part of France, and entered the army when seventeen years old, as a second lieutenant. He was soon after appointed aid-de-camp to Marshal Massena, and took part in the siege of Toulon, and in the battles of Lodi, Rivoli, the Brenta, Arcole and Belleno. He subsequently fought in Germany, and performed a delicate service in conveying dispatches from Bonaparte to Massena duging the siege of Genou. Under Murat he was appointed Governor of Florence. He served in the battle of Jena, and his bravery in resisting the Russians at Ostroleaka secured him the nost of aid-deand his bravery in resisting the Russians at Ostrolenka secured him the post of aid-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon. Reille sub-sequently served in Spain, and when peace was restored he married the daughter of Massena. After the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was created a Peer of France, and Elba, he was created a Peer of France, and again entered active service. At the memorable battle of Waterloo he commanded the second corps, and had under his orders Jerome Bonaparte, who commanded a division. On the downfall of Napoleon, Reille managed to maintain friendly relations with his successor; in 1847 Louis Philippe made him Marshal of Prance, and he was, from 1852 to the time of his death, a Senator of France. By the death of Marshal Reille, Jerome Bonaparte is the oldest Marshal of France.

Removal of the Remains of Roger Wil The Providence (R. L.) Journal of the 28th inst., says that the remains of Roger Williams have been unmarked and unhonored

and adds: "It is known that the family burial place was in the field back of the house of the late Sullivan Dorr, Esq. The fiet has been handed down that about the year 1740 his grave was encroached upon by a new grave prepared for one of his descendants; which seems to show that its even leading. cherosched upon by a new grave prepared for one of his descendants, which seems to show that its exact locality was not marked then. There is no later account of it. One of the descendants of Mr. Williams, Mr. Shadrach Randoll, of North Providence, has recently tried to determine the spot, and if he could recover any remains, to remove them to a more public and secure deposit. Last Thursday the grave was opened. Two graves were found running into each other, and without doubt the one farthest west was that of Williams. But no distinguishable remains could be found. A number of nails, a small fragment of wood, undoubtedly of the coffin, and a mass of black earth was all that could be reclaimed. The contents of the grave, such as they were, were taken to a tomb in the North Burial Ground. Mr. Randall intends, with a pious care which does him honor, to remove all the remains which may be disclosed by farther search, and give them burial in the public ground. On that day but two graves were opened, though three or four apprenticed of the content of though three or four apprenticed of the content of the grave. but two graves were opened, though three or four, apparently of children, were uncovered. An apple tree had run its roots through the graves, and by absorbing somewhat of their contents had very likely hastened their de-

Extreme Dreariness of the Texas Prairies.

A Texas traveler writes thus dolefully of the prairies in that State:

I reached the prairies—those grand, gloomy and peculiar meadows, in the midst of a hissing norther. I had heard of these chilling blasts and their polar terrors, but never, in the wildest flights of the imagination, had I conceived the intensity of their terrible might. Dark, snowy clouds overhanging a blackened waste as far as the eye could reach; swarms of wild water-fowl, screaming and blackened waste as far as the eye could reach; swarms of wild water-fowl, screaming and whirling in the murky atmosphere; the roaring, freezing tornado that swept across the desolate heath, were all objects of unbounded terror to one who looked upon them for the first time. Not a living thing was to be seen, is save an infuriated bull that dashed madly over the plain in search of protection in the nearest timber. Many cattle were frozen to death; and being advised at a hut by a ragged woman not to travel during the norther. I hauled up at eleven o'clock, and stayed until the cold was over. Two days passed, and my horse seemed about to die of cold and insufficient food. The women were kind and obliging, and did all in their power to make me comfortable, but all to no purpose; I was freezing all the time. The land is here black as tar, and immensely rich; no timber, not even a shrub to break the weary monotogy.

Coffee unchanged and quict. The steamer City of Madison has arrived, and the Monarch departed.

(By Telegraph.)

New York Stock Market.

New York Central, this having risen 1 per cent. since morning. Money and Exchange unchanged. Chicago and Kock Island, 65/4; Galena and Chicago, 62/4; Illinois Central Southern, 11; Michigan Central, 78, Frie, 10/5; Pacific Mail, 104/4; Delaware and Hudson, 95/4; Menigan Southern Second Bonds, 42; Erie Third Bends, 93, 78/4; Illiaois Central Bonds, 11/4; New York Central Bixes, 92/4; California Sevens, 89, Missouri Sizes, 62/4.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Monstary and Commercial. Financial affairs were not very animated esterday; but a fair degree of activity prevailed in the banking quarters, and Money continued in good demand from legitimate ources, the Discount-houses obtaining all the undoubted paper they wished at the usual rates-10a12 per cent.

rates—10a12 per cent.

The inquiry for Eastern Exchange was still large yesterday, and rather in excess of the supply; some dealers being short, and all of them readily paying 40c, for good checks, and selling whatever they desired at ½ prem.

Gold was purchased freely when offered at 30c; but little was sold across the counter.

New Orleans Exchange was without alteration, and in Uncurrent Money no new feature was developed.

yesterday noon were:

Insports — Applies, 140 barrels; Barley, 1,424 bushels;
Butter, 250 packages; Candles, — boxes; Corn, 3,277
bushels; Cheese, 70 boxes; Coffee, 103 busy; Ffour, 738
barrels; Hay, 131 bales, Ilogs, — beart Lard, 300
barrels and 13 keest; Molasses, 4 barrels; Mart, 800
bushels; Outs, 4,222 bushels; Pork and Bacon, 63
hids, 14 boxes and 178,894 pounds; Potatoes, 1,371 barrels; Mugar, 273 hids.; 5a45,396 barrels; Wheat, 2,406
bushels; Whisky, 1,603 boxrels; Burley, — bushels;
Experts, — Apples, 26 barrels; Burley, — bushels;
Butter, 26 packages; Octor, — bushels; Cheese, 137
boxes; Coffee, 122 barn; Floor, 712 barrels; Lard,
barrels; Molasses, 465 barrels; Dust, 1,375 brishels;
Pork and Bacon, 105 bhds, 341 theres; 149 barrels;
Balt (262 barrels; Wheat, 288 bushels; Whisky, 945 barrels.)

Salt, 502 barrels; Wheat, 288 bushels; Whisky, 945 barrels.

Thursday's New York Tribune thus speaks of Wednesday's Monetary matters:

In money there is no change to notice. The supply appears to be increasing, and parties having large amounts to lead find it difficult to emply their means, upon first collaterals even at the low rates quotest. Leading paper is searce in the discount houses, and the demand is good at 582% for short, and 5166% for long dates. The banks are competing with private capitalists in the purchase of favorite short paper, and there is also country bank capital here seeking explorment in the same avenue. New York is now a debtor city to Boston and Philadelphia; to the former to the extent of certainty a million, but we can not hear of any balances being drawn in specie. Treasury Notes are 162 per cent, prem, for 6 per cents, but are not active. In Foreign Bills there is little or nothing doing. The rates are steady, and the amount of business transacted for this packet is light. The supply of outside bills was better than of late. Sterling is 1085/8(1025): Franca 5.1848(5.1614).

The condition of the Banks of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and New Orleans, ac-

The condition of the Banks of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and New Orleans, according to their last statement was, Loans \$238,253,554; Specie \$46,649,335; Circulation \$31,316,232; Deposits \$137,428,112.

A comparison of the footings of last week's Boston Bank Statement with those of the statement of the previous week exhibits a decrease of \$77,909 in the item of loans and discounts, an increase of \$381,121 in specie, and \$82,612 in deposits; and a decrease of \$76,811 in circulation. \$76,811 in circulation.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. THUSSDAY, March 25.—At the live stock markets yesterday, beeves sold at last week's rates, viz: prime animals at 10½ alle. per. lb., dressed weight; good, 9½ alle.; and ordinary at Sc., with an average at Pe. for all the animals sold. The supply was sufficient for all, as the yards were barely cleared at night. The market showed but little animation.

Milch Cows are not as abundant, but quite sufficient for all the wants of milkmen and private persons who begin to hay for they

suncient for all the wants of milkmen and private persons who begin to buy for their families. Veals are abundant and cheaper, especially the very young ones. Sheep are rather scarce, and mutton continues high. Good mutton is worth 12½ a 13c. per pound, net weight. Hogs are abundant and cheaper. Large numbers are left unsold.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 30. FLOUR—The demand continues of the most limited nature, and the market remains extremely dull, though holders are not pressing their stocks on the market, and generally contend for full rates. We quote superfine at \$5 40a5 50, and extra at \$5 60a5 85, with small sales to the local dealers.

WHISKY—The demand is active at full stocks are superfined as the superfined at \$5 40a5 85.

rates, rather in excess of the supply. Sales of 1,500 bris. at 181/a181/c., the latter rate for wagon.
PROVISIONS—The market presented no

BARLES—There is a active demand, and the market firm at \$5a88c. for prime fall, and 78a83 for fair to good.

HAY—The demand is good and prices have advanced \$1 per tun; we quote prime Timothy in bales on arrival at \$10a20, and tight pressed for shipping at \$21a22.

CHEESE—The market is firm and the demand fair at last quotations: sales 210 boxes summer-cured Western Reserve at 105-c. BUTTER—There is a fair demand for choice, but inferior continues dull and heavy.

We quote fair to prime at 11a14c., and choice at 15c. at 15c.
POTATOES—The market is dull and un-changed; we quote prime Northern at \$1 75-\$1 85, and common at 90c.a\$1 25 per bushel; sales 340 bushels mixed at 25c.; 350 do. at

2716c.
SEED—Clover is in fair demand, and prices firm at \$4 55a\$4 60 for fair to prime; timothy is in good demand at \$3a3 25 for

[By Telegraph to the Chamber of Commerce.] New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29-P. M. New Obleans, March 29—P. M.
Flour dull and prices tending downward:
sales of superfine at \$5 75a6. Mess Pork is
higher, but the demand is quite moderate;
new closes at \$17 75a18. Lard dull at 10½c.
Bacon Sides are held higher, with sales at
10a10½c.; Shoulders unchanged. Bulk Pork
dull, without change in prices. Whisky dull
at 20½c. for rectified. A good demand for
Sugar, and the market very firm at 7½c. for
fully fair. Moissses scarce, and the supply
not being equal to meet the demand, prices
are 1c. per gullon higher, closing at 40c.
Coffee unchanged and quiet. The steamer
City of Madison has arrived, and the Monarch
departed.

house, likereire, was badly injured. Ha

New York Market. New York, March 30 -P. M. -Ashes dull, with trifling sales at \$5 25 for Pots, and \$6

with trifling sales at \$5 25 for Pota, and \$5 for Pearls.

Cotton dull and steady, with trifling sales at 11s for middling uplands.

Flour a shade firmer, with rather more inquiry for the Eastern and local trade, and some speculative demand. The private accounts by the Arabis are more encouraging sales of 7,800 barrels at \$5 15a5 20 for superfine State; \$6 25a5 35 for State; \$5 15a 5 20 for superfine State; \$6 25a5 35 for common to medium extra western; \$5 25a5 35 for common to medium extra western; \$5 80a6 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, closing firm and quiet. Canada Flour steady, with a moderate demand, at \$5 35a7 for common to choice extra. Hye Flour in fair request at \$3 70a4 40, with sales of 100 barrels. Corn Meal unchanged: sales of 500 barrels Brandywine at \$4, and 250 puncheons at previous prices.

Brandywine at \$4, and 250 puncheons at previous prices.

Whisky in fair request, with steady prices: sales of 800 barrels at 22%c.

Whoat quiet, but in view of the more favorable accounts by the Arabia holders exhibit less disposition to realize sales 3,200 bushels inferior winter red at \$1.23. Rye full and quiet at 83a85c. Barley quiet and unchanged sales of 500 bushels four; rowed at 80a82c. Barley Malt nominal at 89a90c.

Wool market dull and prices firm: sales of 150 bales Mestiza and Buenos Arres en private terms. ate terms.

Tallow quiet: small sales at 18%c.

Pork market irregular: new is dull and heavy, while old is a shade figure: sales 750 brls, at \$17.87 for new mess, \$17.37 for old mess, \$14.25 for new prime, and \$12.50a13 for old prime. Beef stendy and unchanged sales 460 brls, at \$4a0.50 for prime, \$5a5.50 for mess, \$8a10.50 for reparked mess, \$11a12 for extra mess. Prime mess Beef quiet and nominal, at \$16a10. Beef Hams continue dull: sales 100 brls. at \$12a13 for State, and \$14a15.75 for Western, Cut Meats in limited request: sales 125 packages at 7c, for Shoulders, and \$2a93 for Hams. Bacon quiet and nomitally unchanged. Lard more doing, but the market still continues heavy: sales 1,450 brls. at 10%a11c, including 350 brls. prime kettle-rendered Western for April delivery, at 11c. Tallow quiet: small sales at 10%c

lelivery, at 11c.
In Butter a moderate business was doing

In Butter a moderate business was doing, at lial4c, for Ohio, and 14a20c, for State. Cheese firm at 104124c.
Coffee very firm: sales of 100 bags Jamaica at 13c; 100 bags Muscovado at 12c; and 20 bags Savinilla at 124a13c. Molasses steady: sales of 250 bhés, 15 barrels and 14 tierces Porto Rico on private terms, and 50 bhds. at 40c. Sugar very firm: sales of 500 bhds. Porto Rico at 714a8c, and 400 bhds. Cuba at 61/4a 714c.

Rico at 7½a8c, and 400 hhds. Cuba at 6½a 7½c.

The auctionsale of Tea announced for to-day passed off with good spirit, and at an advance of last figures; the Oolongs on the cataloguewere largely withdrawn. Annexed are the prices: Hyson, 32a46½c; Young Hyson, 8½a50c; Imperial, 33a62c; Hyson Twankgt, 27½a37c; Hyson Skin, 28a29c; Oolong 37½c. At private sale there is but little Oing.

Bibliomanlac.

The foreign papers report that recently, at Lapsic, "a case of singular monomania led to most deplorable result. Dr. Lindner, a Professor of Theology at the University of that town, was tried for the purloining of panuscripts from the Academical Library, and sentenced to six years, penal imprisondat town, was tried for the purioning or panuscripts from the Academical Library, and sentenced to six years' penal imprisonment. The unfortunate man had allowed himself to become the slave of a paramount passion for old parchment. To know a fine, rotten and worm-eaten codox within his reach, yet not in his possession, was too much for the moral strength of this servant, otherwise of irreproachable character. Beginning with the abstraction of one or two remarkably fine pages from some manuscript or other, he gradually proceeded to entire volumes, and, during a space of four years, despoiled the library of a great number of pricedess rarities. This, though it might have eventually brought about his expulsion from the University, would have scarcely subjected the bibliomaniac to the penalties of the criminal law. But, with a looseness of principle which the jury found it impossible to overlook, Dr. Lindner occasionally bargained away his ill-gotten treasures for others, receiving the difference in money whenever there was a disparity in the value of the manuscript sevenes. ever there was a disparity in the value of the manuscripts exchanged. But for the great liberty granted to German professors in the use of public libraries, his criminal proceeduse of public horaries, his criminal proceed-ings must have been discovered long ago, as his dishonesty was certainly not greater than his folly and the want of the most or-dinary caution."

se of public libraries, his criminal proceedings wagon.

PROVISIONS—The market presented no new features to-day; the demand continues good, at the rates current yesterday for most articles, but it is difficult to buy at the quotations, holders contending for higher rates, with hardly an exception. The sales were, 200 brls. mess Pork, at \$17-25, 70 hhds. clear Bacon Sides at 104c.; 30 or. Rib Sides at 9%c., and 270 do., delivered at a point below the city, on the river, at 7%, 9% and 10%c.; City Smoked is held firmly at 7%, 9% and 10%c. City Smoked is held firmly at 7%, 9% and 10%c. City Smoked is held firmly at 7%, 9% and 10%c. and \$200 do. at \$6.c. they were offered quite freely at 8a8%c. Nothing done in Shoulders; they can be bought at 6%c. Keg Lard in demand at 11%c, and tiere do. at 10%c, but brl. was offered at this rate, 500 kegs sold at 11%c. So tierces at 10%c. Holders ask 10% and 11%c. For prime in tierces and kegs.

WHEAT—The demand is fair, and the market steady at \$1 30 a 1 33 for prime white, and \$1 25 a 1 28 for prime red.

CORN—Ear is in fair demand at 47 a 48c., in bulk. Shelled is nominal at 50 a 51c: sales of 7,000 bushels ear, in bulk, at 47c, and 250 do. prime white at 40c.

OATS—The market is dull, and we have to note a further decline of 1c, per bushel. We quote them. at 46c., in bulk: sales of 600 bushels ear, in bulk, at 46c.

RYE—The demand is firm and the market steady at \$103 on arrival and \$105 from store.

BARLEW—There is a active demand, and the market firm at \$5a88c. for prime fall, and 78a83 for fair to good.

HAV—The demand is ground and prices.

Journalistic Bohemians. A Washington correspondent of a Charles-ton paper gives the following picture of the "representatives of the Press" at the Capitol:

"Then come the last class, the Bohemians, or Press Gipsies, who muster about a score-generally gentlemen of some literary and often social position at their respective homes, whose especial aversion is regular employment. They use the pen to gain's livelihood, and they like the careless, txcited, somewhat debauched atmosphere of this city. Secretaries use their genius, Congressmen pay them to vrite speeches (the price for an hour speech is \$50), and they reign in the hotel saloons with undisputed sway. Some of them are correspondents, but they regard it as a miserable condition of existence to be eternally on the qui use, and despise the fabrication of conards as unworthy of honorable men. The Potiphur family look up to them with reverence, the diplomatic people rather court their society, staid fisthers and stern patriots view them with contempt, and they, in their own charmed circles, laugh at all. You will therefore perceive that the obtainment of good Washington correspondents—menof capacity, opportunity, character, and sound State right views, is like one of the labors of ancient Hercules, almost the accomplishment of impossibilities. "Then come the last class, the Bohemians,

A Worse Disease.—One of the recently admitted Doctors of an Eastern Medical College, from the far West, gave it as his opinion that the Diptheria, about which so much is said, is not so bad as the Dipsusferia, which prevails extensively in the primitive regions of Mississippi. Mississippi,

FREE Negaces of a Christian Expedition,
A New York paper says that there are some fifty-seven negroes in that city who are trying to raise funds to go to Yeruba, Africa, to start a settlement there to labor for the Christianization and civilization of the native.

Africans, Africans, and of extraodium prove no bit

INSURANCE

CHOICE FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE.

Incorporated 1819. Charter Perpetual Cash Capital Enlarged Half a Million of Dolfars!

A GENCY ESTABLISHED IN CINCINA NATI in 1886, ante-dating all present local
incorance companies and agencies in the city. Thirty-live vesses constant
duty here, combined with wealth, experience, enterprise and liberality, especially nomined the Zing,
Insurance Company to the favorable patronage of
this community—standing solitary and alone, the
nois survivor and living pioneer of Cincinnati underwriters of 1835.

The largest loss ever sustained by any insurance
company at one fire in Uhin was by the Zine, at
Chillicothe, April, 1832, and amounted to \$114,931 or,
mustly paid prior to thirty days after the fire.
Losses paid in Cincinnati during the past six years,

\$177,648 78.

Cash Capital, - \$1,500,000! Absolute and unimpaired, with a not surplus of \$514,142 37. And the prestige of furty-one years' success and ex-perience. Investments of Over \$100,000 in Ohio Securities

Ricks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profits. Especial attention given to Insur-nce of Bwellings and contents for terms of one to since of Dwellings and conserved authorized agent New Years.

Application made to any duly authorized agent promptly attended to. By strict attention to a legit-mate linearance business, this Company is enabled to ofter both indemnity for the peat and security for the future. Policies issued without delay by

CARTER & LINDSEY, Agents,
Fo. 40 Main-street, and No. III Vine-street,
J. J. HOOKER, Agent, Fulton, 17th Ward,
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fell-sy C. P. BUCHANAN, Newport, Ky.

City Insurance Company OF CINCINNATI, OHIO., No. 8 PUBLIC LANDING, BETWEEN MAIN AND SYCAMORE. -Established 1849. Capital Stock.....

Fire and Marine Risks fair rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. DIRECTORS—D. Banning, Joseph C. Butler, R. M. Bishop, T. J. Wenver, W. B. Moures, J. W. Donohue, E. S. Haines, G. W. Trous-traffer, J. D. Lehmer, J. Charles, J. W. M. B. RICHARDON, Secretary, W. M. P. STRATTON, Surveyor.

Western Insurance Company OF CINCINNATI. OFFICE IN THE SECOND STORY OF No. 2 Front-street, between Main and Syca-

No. 2 Front-street, between Main and Sycamore.

This Company is taking Five, Inland and Mavine Risks at current rates of premium.

Losees fairly adjusted and promptly paid.

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C. S. MALTBY -DEALER IN-OYSTERS! FRESH CAN POYSTERS! COWE OPOYSTERS! Spiced Oysters! OF THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVED AND DAILY, by the Adams Express, MALT.

Fresh Can, Keg and Shell Oysters Fresh Hermetically sealed COVE, SPICED AND

ROBERT ORR, Agent. Depot, 11 West Fifth-street. OYSTERS!

Cavagna's Oyster Importing House! NO. 31 W. FIFTH-STREET. THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING daily, per Express, his spishfild Oysters.
Having completed arrangements in haltingors on tensor extensive scale. I will, at all products are most extensive scale. I will, at all products are season be prepared to the district of the di PETER CAVAGNA.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL. O. E. NEWTON, M. D.,

OFFICE NO. 90 WEST SEVENTH-ST. between Vine and Race. Residence No. 53 Seventh-street, between Walnut and Vine. Office hours 7% to 8% A.M.: 1% to 25. P. M.: 7 to 8 P. M. WILLIAM M. HUNTER, DENTIST.

296 VINE-STREET. J. TAFT,

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J. of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute, gives special attention to the
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NEW MERCHANT TAILORING ES-TABLISHMENT-No. 176 VINE-STREET, between Fourth and Fifth, Cincinnati.

EDWARD M'ARDLE as just received a superior assortment of Ulothe, asciances and Vestings, which he is prepared suke to criter in the most fashimable style, on re-mable terms. Also, a choice selection of denta uralishing Gosts.

ALLEGED POISONING OF NAPOLEON.—The Liverpool Herald of the 10th inst. says: "Louis Napoleon has receptly been ill, and it is supposed has been suffering from poison, the weapon generally used by the Jesuits to remove obnaxious Emperors or Popen. This is an old story, and absurd in the extreme.

Figure Name of Charles of Control of Control

MISCELLANEOUS HALL'S PATENT



THE MOST RELIABLE FIRE AND M. BURGLAR PROOF SAYES.—They have given more satisfaction than any other now in men. We offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person that can, up to the present time, there a single instance wherein they have failed to preserve inely content.

With this SAFE we challenge all competition, as being the best fire Proof, Borglar Proof, or Fire and Burglar Proof now mate: and are willing to test with any setablishment in the Union, and the party failing first to forfeit to the other the sum of \$2.00. We are prepared to furnish a better Safe, and at less cost, than any other manufacturer in the United States. states.
Second-hand Safes of other makers also on hand.
We respectfully invite the public to call and examne our stock before purchasing also where.
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W. B. DODDS & CO. MANUPACTURERS OF THE CONCRETE, FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF VINE AND SEC OND-STREETS. THIS IS THE MOST RELIABLE FIRE in the United States, and is warranted perfectly free from damp; can be sold at lower prices, and is of better workmanship than can be found elsewhere. We have a large assortment on hand, and are determined to sell at prices that can not fail to please.

OLD SAFES
Taken in exchange, SECOND-HAND SAFES always on hand at extremely low prices. MADAME ELLIS, M. D., HAS FOUND at last just what the Ladies have long needed and looked for in vain, the UTERINE ELIXIR. The Utorine Elixir is warranted to cure all diseases of a pierine nature; Inflammation of the Womb, the Liders, the Oraries, and the Urethra, Prolapsus or Falling of the Womb, Painful Menstruation, Citoresis, Amenorrhea; in fact, a perfect cure is guaranteed by the use of from two to five bottles of the Elixir, of any disease whatever of the Generative and Urinary Organs, of male or families on matter of how long standing. Price SI per bottle.

MADAME ELLIS calls particular attention to the following Cavi of use of the most prominent Drugsists of Cincinnati:

"To the Public and the Ladies in Particular:

gists of Uncinnati:
"To the Public and the Ladder in Particular:
"We, the undersigned, are not in the habit of giving our name to Patent Medicines; but knowing well the Lady Physician, and the medicine called the Uterine Risk; we choerfully recommend it to all females suffering from Female Diseases of any kind; it is purely segotable, and in no case can do injury; we say to all try, and our word for it, you will find relief "F. D. HILL, Druggist,"

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—ALSO—

MADAME ELLIES SPANSH SIMULATING COLGIFAND LIVER BALSAM cures, without fail, Pains in the Breast, Back, Side or Limbs; Goughs, Golds. Honvectors, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoadache, Fintalency, Heartburn, Chronic Rheumatism, Billions Golic, Gramp Colic, Griping Pains of the Bowels, Dullness, Stuper, Inactivity, Loss of Appetite, and in Pairfal Menstrastion it is a certain oure, and gives immediate relief. In any of the above diseases it will give relief in twenty minutes, and a permanent cure by the use of two bottles. Only 50 cents per bottle-so others that every serson can got if.

N. B.—For sale by F. D. 18, 24, Druggist, corner of Races and Fifth-street; J. D. PARR, corner of Fourth and Walnut; SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & Co., corner yive and Fourth; Joiln DicksOny, corner of Eighth and Friemman; EDWARD SCANIAN, & CO., corner of Malin and Fourth; and MADAME ELLIS, 144 West Sixth-street.

\$30. \$30. \$30. \$30. \$30. MOORE'S

Thirty-Dollar Double Lock-Stitch Family Sewing Machines SECURED BY RECENT LETTERS PATENT. THIS MACHINE HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED by all competent judges, who have
seen it, to be the best and most desirable Family
Sewing Machine ever introduced, nearables or
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the very thickest to the very finest fabrics made, and
use all kinds of thread, from No. 5 to 200.
No till a used as top of the Machine.
Sendsfor a circular, or call and see it in operation.
Upon early application, State and County rights may
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An energotic person can make a feature in a second be secured.

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-18-FINE AND PLAIN CANDIES, NO. 46 MAIN-STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER

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NEW WHOLESALE

Watch & Jewelry House, 16 West Fourth-street, WHERE CAN BE HAD EVERY ARTI-CLE appertaining to the business, at a much less price, for CASH, than has ever before been offered

in this market.

GIVE US A CALLY And see for yourselves. ROOFING! ROOFING! THE CYPCIALT ELASTIC METALLIC

ROUTING is offered to the public as the best and
chargest Metal Boof now used, its meries having been
tested by an experience of years in this city and vicinity. Applied to flat or steep, old or new buildings. No solider used-fastened securely without exposure to the action of the alements.

Prepared sheets, beard for shipment to any part of
the United States, can be applied by any one with ordinary mechanical skill. Unlers promptly filed.

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132 West Second-street.

Family Work-Room.

MISS H. E. WILLIAMS WOULD RES-METER LLY inform the ladies of cincinnation of the public correctly, that she has a FAMILY WORK BOOM at the office of the Grever & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 26 West Fourth-street, where she is prepared to manufacture, Ladies and Childrens' United Gormonts, Shritz Shirt Bosoms and Tacked Skirts, which for durability and neatness are unsurpassed.

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Saccharated Lime. THIS PREPARATION, STATES

By Clohand, in a powerful antaged, and
probably the best we have. It is stronger and more
pleasant than Magnesis, and does not weaken the
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For Toothache. DR. EVANS'S TOOTHACHE DROPS-Prepared from the recipe of the celebrated American Pentlet in Paris-will cure the most violent Toothache instrumentally. For sale by Affiliary ROSS, Droughes, mail 8. W. cor. Eighth-et and Central-strains.

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FIRE OLD BRANDY, WINE, ALE, POILThit, &c. Just received, see ship Zedaud, do
New Orleste, 25 quarter casks fine old Brandy; 1 says
Rise, Alto Boure Port Wine; 4 butts fine Oloroseo
Sherry; 1 surcheon fine favored; 1 frish Whisky, old
still; 55 casks East India Fale, Ale, 25 casks London
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National Theater Building, Sycamore-struct.
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A LE AND PORTURE. JUSA, RECRIVED dos Porter, For sale is holosale and retail by mail 50, and branch 24s West Fourth-street.

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RAILROADS GREAT THROUGH ROUTE TO THE
INDIANA POLIS, TERRE HAUTE,
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Two daily through trains leave Sixth-street Depot
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Through to Indianapolis without

Change of Cars. Direct Counscious Made by both Train Direct Connections Mode by both Trains,
At Richmond, with Chichmant and Chicago Bailroad, for Anderson and all points on the Bellefontaine Bailroad Line, E. Kokom, Loganspert, Peru and
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At Lafar etts for Denville, Toomo, Decatur, Spring,
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The 240 P. M. Train makes direct connection at Lomanport with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railread, for Gilman, E. Paie, Peoria, Burlington Juncy, Galesburg, Galena and Dunieth, making the TWENTY-FIVE MILES SHORTER

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Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Depot, Fifth and Biath-streets.

B. M. MORROW,
W. H. SHIPMAN, Passenger Agent.

B-Tomnibuses will call for phasengers by leaving their names at either of the Ticket Offices,

1610

W. H. SHIFIL, Agent. TICKET OFFICES:

NOVEMBER 14, 1859. Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton

RAILROAD.

SIX DAILY TRAINS LEAVE THE Bisth-street Depet. Trains run through to Cloveland, Sandusky, To-lede and Indianapois, without change of cars, Through Tickets for all Eastern, Western, North-Through Tickets for all Eastern, Western, Northern and North-wester) cities.

6 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN for Hamilton, Bioimmond, Indianapolis, Lafayotte, Chicago, and all Western cities. Connects at Richmond with C. and C. Read for Logansport, etc.

7:30 A. M. TRAIN for Dayton, Springfield, Sandusky, Toledo and Chicago. This train makes close connections with all trains leaving Chicago the same evening. Also connects at Urbann for Columbus; at Bellefontaine with B. & J. R. R.; at Forest with Pittsburg, Fort Wayns and Ohicago Railroad; at Clyde with Chevoland and Toledo. Earlroad trains for Cleveland; at Dayton for Greeville, Union, Winchester and Muncle; at Hamilton for Oxford, etc.

10 A. M. EXPRESSS TRAIN for Cleveland via Delaware; for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Boston, New York, and all Eastern cities. Also connects at Crestline for Pittsburg, Philadolphia, Baltimore and all Eastern cities. line for Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all 3:40 P. M. TRAIN for Hamilton, Richmond, Loganspert, Peoria and Burlington; also Indianapolie, Terre Haute and St. Louis.

3:30 P. M. TRAIN for Dayton, Syringfield, Bellefontaine, Lima, Fort Wayne and Chicago; connects at Bellefontaine with B. & J. R. R.; also at Hamilton for Oxford and College Corner.

11:30 P. M. EXPRESS TRAIN for Cleveland via Delaware; for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Boston, New York, and all Eastern cities. Also, connects at Crestline for Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all Eastern cities. Crestline for Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Daixmore and Rastern chies.

25 The night Express Traio, leaving Cincinnati at 11:39 P. M., leaves daily, except Safardays. All other trains leave daily, except Simdays.

For further information and tickets, apply at the Ticket-offices, North-enst corner Front and Broadway, No. 169 Walaut-street, near Gibson Home; at the new Ticket-office, on the west side of Vine-street, between Postoffice and Burnet House; or at the Sixth-street Depot.

B. McLAREN, Superintendent.

Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroad.

Three Trains Daily. TWO THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS,

FIRST TRAIN-DAY EXPRESS AT 16 Columbus, Creatine and Pittsburg: via Columbus and Belair (Whooling). Also, for Springfield. This train stops between Cincinnati and Columbus, at all the principal stations.

SECOND THAIN—Columbus Accommodation at 4:40 P. M. This train stops at all stations between Cincinnati and Columbus, and Cincinnati and Springfield.

THIRD TRAIN—Night Express at 14:36 P.

HIRD TRAIN—Night Express at 14:36 P.

Lonnects via Columbus and Belair (Wheeling);

ia Columbus, Creditine and Pittsburg; via Columbus and

bus, Steubenville and Pittsburg; via Columbus and via Columbus, Grestline and Pittsburg, via Columbus, Steebeaville and Pittsburg; via Columbus and Claycland.
This Train stops at Loveland, Morrow, Xenia and London. SLEEPING CARS ON THIS TRAIN.
88° The Day Express runs through to Cleveland, Wheeling and Pittsburg, via Steubenville, without change of cars.
The Night Express Train leaving Cincinnati at 11-38 P. M. runs daily, except Sundays.
For all information and through tickets to Boston, New York. Philadelphie, Baltimore, Washington, Butfalo, Nisgars Falls, Dunkiek, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Wheeling and all the Eastern Slaces, apply at the offices Wainut-street Rouse, No. 4 Burner House, No. 5 East Third-street, south-east corner of Broadway and Front-street, and at the Eastern Depot.
Trains run by Columbus time, which is seven minutes faster than Ginelinat time.
Omnibuses call for passengers by leaving directions at the Picket Offices.
J. DURAND, not

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE RAILROAD.

Shortest Route by 30 Miles. NO CHANGE OF CARS TO INDIANAP-OLIS, at which place it unites with railroads for and from all points in the West and North-west. THREE PASSENGER TRAINS THREE PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Cincinnati daily from the foot of Mill and
Frunt-streets.—CHICAGO MAIL.—Arrives at Indianapolis at 12:10 F. M.; Chicago at 10:20 F. M.
12:45 F. M.—Terre Haute and Lafayette Accommedation arrives at Indianapolis at 6:15 F. M.
7:115 F. M.—CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Arrives at
Indianapolis at 12:16 A. M.; Chicago at 10:20 A. M.
Sleading Cars are attached to all night-trains on
this line, and run through to Chicago without
change of cars.

88 Be and run through to Chicago without
change of cars.

88 Be and run through to Chicago without
change of cars.

88 Be and run through to Chicago
you purclaner you are in the right ticket-office before
you purclaner you are in the right ticket-office before
you purclaner your tickets, and ask for tickets via
Lasrenceburg and Indianapolis.

Fare the same, and time shorter than by any other
with.

Fare the same, and time shorter than by any other route,
Bargage checked through,
THROUGH TICKETS, good until used, can be obtained at the ticket offices, at Spencer House corner,
North-west corner of Broadway and Front; No. it
Burnet House corner; at the Walnut-street House;
No. 5 Bast Third-street, and at Depot Office, foot of
Mill, on Front-street, where all necessary information can be had.
Omnibuses run to and from each train, and will
call for passengers at all hotels, and all parts of the
city, by leaving address at either office.

Jair H. C. LORD, President.

COMMENCING DECEMBER 4, 1859. OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI

RAILROAD. CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS. THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

TWO DAILY TRAINS FOR VINand 7:36 P. M.
Three daily trains for Louis at 7:20 A. M.,
2 P. M. and 7:30 P. M.
One trains for Famourille at 7:20 A. M.,
The trains for Famourille at 7:20 P. M.
One trains for Famourille at 7:30 P. M.
The trains connects at 8t. Louis for all points in
Kaness and Selbrascks, Hannibal, Quincy and Reckult; at 8t. Louis and Calto for Memphis, Vicksburg,
Natcher and New Orloans.

One through train on Sanday at 7:30 P. M.
Returning, fast line leaves East 8t. Louis, Sundays
arcepted, at 6:50 A. M., arriving at Cincinnati at
10:15 M.
Express train leaves 8t. Louis daily at 4 P. M., arriving at Unicinnati at Se35 A. M.
For through tickens to all points West and South,
please supply at the offices, we simint-street Homes, between Birth and Seventh-streets, No. 1 Burnet Homes,
earner office; North-west corner Front and Broadaway, spencer House Office, and at the Depot, corner
Front and Mill-streets, Omalbuss call for person.

W. H. CLEMENTS.